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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GARY REYNOLDS, on behalf of
himself, all others similarly situated, and
the general public,

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY.

Defendant.

Case No. 3:23-cv-01446-VC

**NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO
DISMISS; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS
AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT
THEREOF**

Date: July 13, 2023

Time: 10:00 am

Place: Courtroom 5, 17th Floor

Judge: Hon. Vince Chhabria

NOTICE OF MOTION

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on July 13, 2023 at 10:00 am, or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, in Courtroom 5 before the Honorable Vince Chhabria of the Northern District of California, Defendant The Coca-Cola Company will and hereby does move the Court to dismiss Plaintiff Gary Reynolds's Complaint for failure to state a claim. Plaintiff alleges violations of the Unfair Competition Law, *Id.* § 17200, *et seq.*, the False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.*, the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*, and brings a common-law claim for breach of express and implied warranties, negligent and intentional misrepresentation, and unjust enrichment.

This motion is made pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6), on the grounds set forth in the accompanying memorandum of points and authorities.

Dated: June 5, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

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1 STATEMENT OF ISSUES

2 1. Plaintiff alleges that the labels of certain Minute Maid™ fruit juice boxes—which
3 state, among other things, that fruit juice is “Good For You” and can be “Part of a Healthy,
4 Balanced Diet”—are misleading because fruit juice is high in sugar. Would a reasonable consumer
5 be misled by these labeling claims, where (i) Plaintiff has not identified a single misrepresentation
6 about the amount of sugar in the products; (ii) the sugar content is clearly and accurately disclosed
7 on the products’ labels; and (iii) Plaintiff has all the information he needs to decide for himself
8 whether fruit juice can be a healthy part of his individual dietary practices?

9 2. The federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act (“FDCA”) grants the U.S. Food and
10 Drug Administration (“FDA”) exclusive authority to regulate the labeling of beverages, and
11 prohibits states from imposing any nonidentical labeling requirements. FDA rules allow
12 manufacturers to make health claims related to the presence or absence of certain nutrients—
13 including sugar and vitamins—in a food or beverage, *regardless* of the product’s sugar content.
14 Here, the statements “Good for You” and “Part of a Healthy, Balanced Diet” appear in direct
15 connection to the claims that the products have “No Sugar Added” and are “an excellent source of
16 Vitamin C.” Is Plaintiff’s state-law challenge to these labeling claims preempted by the FDCA?

17 3. Can Plaintiff state a viable claim for breach of warranty, intentional and negligent
18 misrepresentation, or unjust enrichment?

19 4. Does Plaintiff have standing to pursue the remedy of injunctive relief, where he
20 admits that he now understands the relationship between the products’ healthfulness and their
21 clearly disclosed sugar content, and he is therefore at no risk of future injury or deception?

1 Defendant The Coca-Cola Company (“Coca-Cola”) respectfully submits this
 2 memorandum of law in support of its motion to dismiss the Complaint of Plaintiff Gary Reynolds.

3 **PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

4 Plaintiff claims that the labels of Coca-Cola’s Minute Maid™ fruit juice boxes (the
 5 “Products”—which state, among other things, that fruit juice is “Good For You” and can be “Part
 6 of a Healthy, Balanced Diet”—misled him to believe that “juice is healthy.” According to Plaintiff,
 7 all fruit juice is unhealthy—“even if it is freshly pressed, 100 percent juice”—because its natural
 8 sugar content purportedly “increases the risk of chronic diseases.” Although he admits that the
 9 Products’ Nutrition Facts panels expressly disclose the Products’ sugar content, he insists that he
 10 could not possibly have understood the significance of that disclosure because he is not “a food
 11 scientist.” These allegations are fatally flawed and should be dismissed for numerous reasons.

12 *First*, no reasonable consumer would be misled about the Products’ sugar content by the
 13 labeling claims at issue here—particularly where the sugar content is clearly and accurately
 14 disclosed elsewhere on the Products’ labels. Plaintiff has not identified a single misrepresentation
 15 about the Products’ sugar content on the challenged labels. Instead, he bases his claims on the
 16 assumption that sugar-conscious consumers will disregard the Products’ clear sugar-content
 17 disclosures, while interpreting non-sugar-related statements as guarantees of low sugar. Multiple
 18 courts of this Circuit have rightly rejected that theory as contrary to common sense.

19 *Second*, the healthfulness of a beverage cannot be reduced to a single metric such as sugar
 20 content. Whether a beverage with a moderate level of naturally occurring sugar is “healthy” will
 21 depend on the beverage’s other nutritional benefits, the particular health needs of the individual,
 22 the amount of the beverage being consumed, and the consumer’s overall diet, among other things.
 23 Indeed, the Dietary Guidelines for Americans issued by the U.S. Departments of Health and
 24 Human Services and Agriculture state that drinking “100% fruit juice without added sugars can be
 25 part of a healthy dietary pattern,” and recommend that “[b]everages that contribute beneficial
 26 nutrients, such as . . . 100% juice,” should be among “the primary beverages consumed” by

1 Americans. If Plaintiff has any concerns about the effects of the Products' sugar content on his
 2 health, he can simply consult the Nutrition Facts and decide for himself whether the Products
 3 should "be part of [his] healthy dietary pattern." It is not the role of the courts to decide whether
 4 the Products are healthy *for him*.

5 **Third**, Plaintiff's claims are squarely preempted by the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics
 6 Act ("FDCA"). The FDCA grants the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") exclusive
 7 authority to regulate the labeling of beverages, and prohibits states from imposing any nonidentical
 8 labeling requirements. FDA rules allow manufacturers to make health claims related to the
 9 presence or absence of a nutrient in a beverage, *regardless* of the product's sugar content. Here,
 10 the statements "Good For You" and "Part of a Healthy, Balanced Diet" appear in direct connection
 11 to the claims that the Products have "No Sugar Added" and are an "Excellent Source of Vitamin
 12 C." Courts of this District, including this Court, have routinely held that statements like these
 13 qualify as nutrient content claims under FDA rules. Because FDA regulations allow such claims—
 14 irrespective of the products' natural sugar content—Plaintiff's state-law challenge to the Products'
 15 labeling is preempted by federal law.

16 These defects doom Plaintiff's claims under the Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), False
 17 Advertising Law ("FAL"), and California Consumers Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), as well as
 18 his common-law claims for breach of warranty, negligent and intentional misrepresentation, and
 19 unjust enrichment. The Complaint should be dismissed with prejudice.

20 STATEMENT OF FACTS

21 A. The Products

22 Coca-Cola is a global beverage producer whose portfolio includes the Products. Complaint
 23 ("Compl.") ¶ 14. The front label of the Products' packaging truthfully states that the juice boxes
 24 contain "100% Juice." *Id.* ¶ 19. The side panel of the packaging indicates that the Products are
 25 "Good For You" and can be "Part of a Healthy, Balanced Diet." *Id.* In direct support of those two
 26 claims, the same side panel states that the Products have "No Sugar Added" and are an "Excellent

1 Source of Vitamin C,” which “plays an important part in supporting the body’s immune system
 2 and is also an antioxidant, which helps maintain healthy skin.” *Id.*



13 *Id.* The same side panel informs consumers that the Products are “[n]ot a reduced calorie food”
 14 and encourages them to consult the “nutrition facts for sugar and calorie content.” *Id.* The
 15 Nutrition Facts, in turn, expressly disclose the amount of sugar in the Products:



25 All of these statements about the nutrient content of the Products are true. In fact, the 2020-
 26 2025 Dietary Guidelines for Americans issued by the U.S. Departments of Health and Human
 27

1 Services and Agriculture—which Plaintiff himself cites in his Complaint—state that drinking
 2 “100% fruit juice without added sugars can be part of a healthy dietary pattern,” and recommend
 3 that “[b]everages that contribute beneficial nutrients, such as . . . 100% juice,” should be among
 4 “the primary beverages consumed” by Americans.¹

5 **B. FDA Regulations**

6 The Products’ labeling also complies with FDA regulations that govern health-related
 7 claims on beverage labels. Most relevant here, FDA rules permit manufacturers to make express
 8 or implied “nutrient content claims” about a food or beverage. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(b). An
 9 express nutrient content claim includes “any direct statement about the level (or range) of a nutrient
 10 in the food,” and an implied nutrient content claim “[s]uggests that the food, because of its nutrient
 11 content, may be useful in maintaining healthy dietary practices and is made in association with an
 12 explicit claim or statement about a nutrient.” *Id.* § 101.13(b)(1)-(2).

13 The “‘magic words’ that might create an implied nutrient claim do not need to be directly
 14 adjacent to the discussion of a nutrient to create an implied nutrient content claim”—instead, there
 15 need only be some “connection” between the health-related claim and the corresponding statement
 16 about the product’s nutrient content, “given the words, their placement, and their context.”
 17 *Krommenhock v. Post Foods, LLC*, 334 F.R.D. 552, 571 (N.D. Cal. 2020). Although FDA
 18 “prohibits even true implied nutrient content claims where the product contains another
 19 ‘disqualifying’ nutrient that exceeds an amount established by regulation,” it has specifically
 20 “identified [the] disqualifying nutrients” that fall under this prohibition—and “[s]ugar is not one
 21 of them.” *Krommenhock v. Post Foods, LLC*, 255 F. Supp. 3d 938, 956 (N.D. Cal. 2017).

22 The labeling claims at issue here are textbook examples of permissible “implied nutrient
 23 content claims” under FDA regulations. The statements “No Sugar Added” and “Excellent Source
 24 of Vitamin C” are both express nutrient content claims under well-established law. *See, e.g.*, 21

26 ¹ U.S. Dep’t of Health & Human Servs. and U.S. Dept. of Agric., *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2020–2025*, at 35, 88, <https://tinyurl.com/2p97yanf> (last visited June 3, 2023).

1 U.S.C. § 343(q)(1)(D)(E) (listing both sugar and vitamins as “nutrients” within the meaning of the
 2 FDCA); 21 C.F.R. § 101.60(c)(2) (identifying “No Sugar Added” as an example of a nutrient
 3 content claim); *Perez v. Kroger Co.*, No. 217CV02448ODWAGR, 2017 WL 3601998, at *6 (C.D.
 4 Cal. Aug. 18, 2017) (noting that “No Sugar Added” is a nutrient content claim under FDA rules);
 5 *Howard v. Hain Celestial Grp., Inc.*, No. 22-CV-00527-VC, 2023 WL 1960678, at *3 (N.D. Cal.
 6 Feb. 13, 2023) (Chhabria, J.) (holding that “excellent source of Vitamin C” is a nutrient content
 7 claim). And the statements “Good For You” and “Part of a Healthy Balanced Diet” appear directly
 8 adjacent to these nutrient content claims on the same side panel of the Products’ packaging. *See*
 9 *supra* at 4. Because these claims are “made in association with an explicit claim or statement
 10 about a nutrient,” they are implied nutrient content claims under FDA rules. 21 C.F.R.
 11 § 101.13(b)(2). And because FDA does not prohibit implied nutrient content claims on the basis
 12 of a product’s sugar content, both claims are allowed under the plain language of FDA’s rules.

13 **C. Plaintiff’s Allegations**

14 Plaintiff alleges that the Products’ labeling misled him to believe that fruit juice “is
 15 healthy.” Compl. ¶ 3.² He insists that all fruit juice is unhealthy—“even if it is freshly pressed,
 16 100 percent juice”—because its natural sugar content “increases the risk of chronic diseases.” *Id.*
 17

18 ² The Products challenged in Plaintiff’s Complaint include the following 100% fruit juice boxes: Apple,
 19 Apple White Grape, Mixed Berry, and Fruit Punch. The Complaint makes passing reference to another
 20 product, Minute Maid Lemonade drink box, which is not 100% juice and (unlike Minute Maid juice boxes)
 21 is not labeled “No Sugar Added.” *See* Complaint at 1 n.1 and Appendix A. Because the allegations of the
 22 Complaint concern fruit juice, as opposed to drinks that are not 100% juice and contain added sugar, the
 23 Lemonade variety is not properly before the Court. Regardless, any claim premised on the Lemonade
 24 variety should be dismissed under the doctrine of primary jurisdiction, which permits courts to dismiss
 25 claims that “contain some issue within the special competence of an administrative agency.” *Reiter v.*
26 Cooper, 507 U.S. 258, 268 (1993). FDA has solicited public comment on a proposed rule limiting health
 claims on products above a certain threshold of added sugar content. *See* Federal Register, “Food Labeling:
 Nutrient Content Claims; Definition of Term ‘Healthy’” (Sept. 29, 2022), <https://tinyurl.com/yzf9kw4t>.
 FDA’s proposed rulemaking on this issue—which carefully weighs current nutrition science with an eye
 toward imposing criteria for certain products and labeling claims, but not others—demonstrates that
 Congress entrusted these complex rules to an agency with specialized expertise. *See Astiana v. Hain*
Celestial Grp., Inc., 783 F.3d 753, 761 (9th Cir. 2015) (courts will defer to pending FDA determinations
 under primary jurisdiction doctrine where labeling claims concern “a particularly complicated issue that
 Congress has committed to” FDA).

¶ 4, 99. And he declares that Coca-Cola and unnamed others have engaged in a nebulous “conspiracy with scientists” to “confuse or confound [him] and other consumers” into believing that 100% fruit juice can ever be healthy to drink. *Id.* ¶ 100-102, 132. Thus, according to Plaintiff, any claim about the healthfulness of fruit juice is deceptive because the juice’s sugar content renders it unhealthy—regardless of what other healthy nutrients the juice might contain.

On this basis, Plaintiff asserts that the statements that fruit juice is “Good For You” and “Can be Part of a Healthy Balanced Diet” are deceptive as a matter of law—even though both statements appear in direct connection to the labels’ truthful claims that the Products have “No Sugar Added” and are “an Excellent Source of Vitamin C.” *Id.* ¶ 19-20. Plaintiff thus alleges that Coca-Cola has violated California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), False Advertising Law (“FAL”), and California Consumers Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”), and brings common-law claims for breach of express and implied warranties, negligent and intentional misrepresentation, and unjust enrichment. *Id.* ¶ 157-228. He seeks to represent a nationwide class of “all persons” who purchased the Products during the four years preceding the filing of his Complaint. *Id.* ¶ 48.

ARGUMENT

I. PLAINTIFF FAILS TO STATE A PLAUSIBLE CLAIM OF DECEPTION

Plaintiff does not and cannot point to an objectively misleading statement on the Products’ labels. To state a viable claim under the UCL, FAL or CLRA, Plaintiff must plausibly allege that the Products’ labels are misleading “from the vantage point of a reasonable consumer.” *Reid v. Johnson & Johnson*, 780 F.3d 952, 958 (9th Cir. 2015). Failure to allege a “plausible misunderstanding” is grounds for dismissal at the pleadings stage. *Becerra v. Dr. Pepper/Seven Up, Inc.*, 945 F.3d 1225, 1229 (9th Cir. 2019). Plaintiff’s Complaint fails this test.

The crux of Plaintiff’s claim of deception is that the statements “Good for You” and “Part of a Healthy, Balanced Diet” are misleading because the natural sugar content of fruit juice necessarily renders the Products unhealthy.³ But Plaintiff has not identified a single

³ Plaintiff also tangentially claims that the “images of whole fruit” on the Products’ labels misled him to believe the Products are healthy. *See* Compl. ¶ 130. To the extent that Plaintiff intends to make a standalone

1 misrepresentation about the Products' sugar content on the labels at issue here. Nor does he dispute
 2 that the Nutrition Facts panels clearly and accurately disclose the amount of sugar in the Products.
 3 Yet he insists that reasonable consumers are likely to overlook this easily accessible information,
 4 and instead interpret the Products' non-sugar-related statements as guarantees of low sugar.

5 That far-fetched theory has rightly been rejected as contrary to common sense. Time and
 6 again, courts of this District have held that "no reasonable consumer is deceived regarding [a]
 7 product's sugar content, and whether it may or may not be healthy as a result, when the product's
 8 label plainly discloses the amount of sugar in the product." *Truxel v. Gen. Mills Sales, Inc.*, No.
 9 C 16-04957 JSW, 2019 WL 3940956, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 13, 2019) (emphasis added). In *Clark*
 10 *v. Perfect Bar*, for example, the plaintiffs claimed that the product's "packaging led them to believe
 11 that the bars would be 'healthy' when, in supposed point of fact, the [product's] sugar rendered
 12 them unhealthy or, in the alternative, less healthy from what they otherwise had believed." 2018
 13 WL 7048788, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 21, 2018), *aff'd*, 816 F. App'x 141 (9th Cir. 2020). In rejecting
 14 that argument as "untenable," the court stated: "No consumer, on notice of the actual ingredients
 15 described on the packing including honey and sugar, could reasonably overestimate the health
 16 benefits of the bar The honey/sugar content was properly disclosed — that is the end of it —
 17 period." *Id.* Other courts have reached a similar conclusion. *See, e.g., Andrade-Heymsfield v.*
 18 *NextFoods, Inc.*, 2022 WL 1772262, at *4 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 27, 2022) (dismissing claims where the
 19 "sugar content [was] clearly labeled on the packaging"); *Cheslow v. Ghirardelli Chocolate Co.*,
 20 445 F. Supp. 3d 8, 20 (N.D. Cal. 2020) ("District courts also recognize that where the actual
 21 ingredients are disclosed, a plaintiff may not ignore the ingredient list.").

22
 23 claim of deception on the basis of these images, this theory should be rejected out of hand. Plaintiff cannot
 24 plausibly allege that consumers thought they would find whole fruit inside the juice boxes at issue here.
 25 The only reasonable interpretation of these images is that the juice in the Products came from the pictured
 26 fruits—and, by Plaintiff's own admission, that representation is true. At best, these images tell reasonable
 27 consumers what they already know—that they are buying fruit juice. That representation is neither
 inaccurate nor misleading, and cannot supply the basis for a claim of deception. *See, e.g., Red v. Kraft*
Foods, Inc., No. CV 10-1028-GW(AGR), 2012 WL 5504011, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 25, 2012) (dismissing
 complaint premised on the assumption that consumers "will read a true statement [o]n a package . . . and
 assume things about the products other than what the statement actually says").

1 In embracing this principle, courts have also recognized that the healthfulness of a food or
 2 beverage cannot be reduced to a single metric such as sugar content. Whether a beverage with
 3 naturally occurring sugar is “healthy” will depend, for example, on its other nutritional benefits,
 4 the particular health needs of the individual, the amount of the beverage being consumed, and the
 5 individual’s overall diet. Thus, when a product’s “actual ingredients [are] fully disclosed,”
 6 reasonable consumers can “decide for themselves how healthy or not the sugar content would be.”
 7 *Clark*, 2018 WL 7048788 at *1; *see also Truxel*, 2019 WL 3940956 at *4 (“[T]here is no consensus
 8 on just how much sugar is healthy for consumption.”); *Yoshida v. Campbell Soup Co.*, 2022 WL
 9 1819528, at *1 (N.D. Cal. May 27, 2022) (where “the actual sugar content is plainly stated . . . a
 10 reasonable consumer would have all the information he or she needed to decide whether the juices
 11 are a net benefit or detriment to personal health”).

12 Indeed, as discussed above, the very Dietary Guidelines on which Plaintiff relies make
 13 clear that “100% fruit juice without added sugars can be part of a healthy dietary pattern,” and
 14 recommend that “[b]everages that contribute beneficial nutrients, such as . . . 100% juice,” should
 15 be among “the primary beverages consumed” by Americans. *See supra* at 4 (emphasis added);
 16 *see also* Compl. ¶ 89 (admitting that the Dietary Guidelines issued by the U.S. Departments of
 17 Health and Human Services and Agriculture state that “100% fruit juice without added sugars can
 18 be part of a healthy dietary pattern”). Instead, the relative healthfulness of the Products will depend
 19 on a variety of factors specific to Plaintiff’s own diet and lifestyle. And the Products’ labels give
 20 him all the information he needs to “decide for [himself]” whether the natural sugar content of
 21 fruit juice is too high for his dietary needs. *Clark*, 2018 WL 7048788 at *1. He cannot demand
 22 any more than that under California law.

23 Plaintiff will no doubt point to other decisions of this District that have held that the
 24 “motion to dismiss stage is not the place to decide” whether consumers are capable of
 25 understanding the connection between a product’s health-related claims and its sugar content. *See*
 26 *Johnson-Jack v. Health-Ade LLC*, 587 F. Supp. 3d 957, 967 (N.D. Cal. 2022) (summarizing cases
 27
 28

1 that have adopted this reasoning). These case are distinguishable, in part, because they concerned
 2 the presence of *added* sugars—not natural sugars like those present in 100% juice, which “can be
 3 part of a healthy dietary pattern.” Compl. ¶ 89. *See, e.g., Yoshida*, 2022 WL 1819528, at *1
 4 (finding “healthy greens” claims were not deceptive on account of naturally occurring sugars in
 5 product, and distinguishing case from others that “involved added sugars”).

6 More fundamentally, however, these decisions are contrary to the law of this Circuit. The
 7 test under California law is whether the labels at issue would deceive a *reasonable consumer*—
 8 not whether they “might conceivably be misunderstood by some few consumers viewing [them]
 9 in an unreasonable manner.” *Becerra*, 945 F.3d at 1228; *see also Stuart v. Cadbury Adams USA,*
 10 *LLC*, 458 F. App’x 689, 691 (9th Cir. 2011) (affirming dismissal because “[o]nly an unreasonable
 11 consumer would be confused or deceived by” the challenged label). Plaintiff cannot plausibly
 12 assert that reasonable consumers are unaware that a product’s sugar content may be relevant to
 13 their assessment of the product’s health benefits. Nor does he dispute that reasonable consumers
 14 can easily find the information needed to make that assessment on the Products’ Nutrition Facts.
 15 Indeed, the same panel where the purportedly deceptive health claims appear directs consumers to
 16 “see [the] nutrition facts for sugar and calorie content.” *See supra* at 4. On these facts, common
 17 sense holds that a reasonable consumer would have all the information he needs to decide for
 18 himself whether the Products should “be part of [his] healthy dietary pattern.” Compl. ¶ 89; *see*
 19 *also Andrade-Heymsfield*, 2022 WL 1772262, at *5 (“[A] reasonable consumer would not be
 20 misled given that the sugar content is clear, explicit, and otherwise not contrary to the promotion
 21 of [the other health benefits] on the packaging label.”); *see also Weiss v. Trader Joe’s*, 838 F.
 22 App’x 302, 303 (9th Cir. 2021) (“Simply put, a reasonable consumer does not check her common
 23 sense at the door of the store.”). Plaintiff’s claims should be dismissed for this reason alone.

24 **II. PLAINTIFF’S CLAIMS ARE PREEMPTED BY FEDERAL LAW**

25 Even if Plaintiff had stated a viable claim of deception—and he has not—his claims would
 26 still require dismissal because they are preempted by federal law. The FDCA contains an express
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1 preemption clause that prohibits states from imposing requirements for the labeling of foods and
 2 beverages that are “not identical to” certain federal requirements, including those related to the
 3 characterization of nutrients in a product. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 343(r) (prescribing rules governing
 4 labels that “characterize[] the level of any nutrient”); 21 C.F.R. § 100.1(c)(4) (state laws are
 5 preempted if they “directly or indirectly impose[] obligations” that “[d]iffer from those specifically
 6 imposed by or contained in the applicable provision [of the FDCA] (including any implementing
 7 regulation)”). Plaintiff’s claims are squarely preempted under this framework.

8 As explained above, both “sugars” and “vitamins” qualify as “nutrients” under the FDCA.
 9 *See* 21 U.S.C. § 343(q)(1)(D)(E); *see supra* at 6. And it is well established that statements like
 10 “No Sugar Added” and “Excellent Source of Vitamin C” are express nutrient content claims under
 11 FDA rules. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 101.60(c)(2) (listing “No Sugar Added” as an example of a nutrient
 12 content claim); *Perez*, 2017 WL 3601998, at *6 (noting that “No Sugar Added” is a nutrient content
 13 claim); *Howard v. Hain Celestial Grp., Inc.*, 2023 WL 1960678, at *3 (Chhabria, J.) (holding that
 14 “excellent source of Vitamin C” is a nutrient content claim); *Lanovaz v. Twinings N. Am., Inc.*,
 15 No. C-12-02646-RMW, 2013 WL 675929, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 25, 2013) (describing the phrase
 16 “excellent source of” as one of the classic “operative words in nutrient content claims”).⁴

17 Moreover, FDA rules generally allow food or beverage labels to make “implied nutrient
 18 content claims,” which include any claim that “[s]uggests that the food, because of its nutrient
 19 content, may be useful in maintaining healthy dietary practices and is made in association with an
 20 explicit claim or statement about a nutrient.” 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(b)(2). And although FDA
 21 “prohibits even true implied nutrient content claims” in certain cases “where the product contains
 22 another ‘disqualifying’ nutrient that exceeds an amount established by regulation,” the agency has

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 24 ⁴ Plaintiff briefly argues that the addition of Vitamin C to the Products violates FDA’s “fortification policy,”
 25 which he claims allows fortification “in only four” circumstances under 21 C.F.R. § 104.20. *See* Compl.
 26 ¶ 123. This is incorrect—the same regulation states that “[n]utrient(s) may be added to foods as permitted
 27 or required by applicable regulations established elsewhere in this chapter.” *Id.* § 104.20(f). And another
 section of that chapter, 21 C.F.R. § 101.65(d)(2)(iv), permits the addition of Vitamin C to support a nutrient
 content claim, so long as the product did not have less than 10% of the recommended daily intake of Vitamin
 C prior to fortification. Plaintiff makes no allegation that the Products fell below that 10% threshold here.

1 already “identified [the] disqualifying nutrients” that fall under this prohibition—and “[s]ugar is
 2 not one of them.” *Krommenhock*, 255 F. Supp. 3d at 956; *see also Clark v. Perfect Bar, LLC*, 816
 3 F. App’x 141, 143 (9th Cir. 2020) (explaining that FDA regulations pointedly “*exclude[]* sugar
 4 from an enumerated list of nutrient levels that may preclude a product from making health
 5 claims”). Thus, under the preemptive regulatory framework, manufacturers are allowed to make
 6 implied nutrient content claims on product labels—*regardless* of the product’s sugar content. *See*
 7 *LeGrand v. Abbott Lab’ys*, No. 22-CV-05815-TSH, 2023 WL 1819159, at *6 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 8,
 8 2023) (“[Plaintiff’s] state law claims will be preempted to the extent she argues that nutrient
 9 content claims on [the product’s] labels are misleading because they indicate the products are
 10 healthy despite containing high levels of sugar”).

11 The Products here comply with these regulations to the letter. The statements “Good For
 12 You” and “Part of a Healthy Balanced Diet” appear directly adjacent to the nutrient content claims
 13 that the Products have “No Sugar Added” and are an “Excellent Source of Vitamin C.” *See supra*
 14 at 4. These statements thus have a contextual “connection to” the label’s express nutrient content
 15 claims. *Krommenhock*, 334 F.R.D. at 571; *see also LeGrand*, 2023 WL 1819159, at * 8 (holding
 16 that health claims were implied nutrient claims because, “[a]lthough [they were] not immediately
 17 next to [the nutrient content claim], they [were] in the same graphic, and [the health claims]
 18 appear[ed] to signify that the product [was] healthy, in part, because it provide[d] high levels of
 19 [the specified nutrient]”). And because FDA has chosen not to include sugar as a “disqualifying
 20 nutrient” under the relevant rules, the sugar content of the Products is simply irrelevant to whether
 21 Coca-Cola is permitted to make the implied nutrient content claims at issue here. Plaintiff’s state-
 22 law challenge to these statements is flatly inconsistent with FDA labeling rules, and it is therefore
 23 preempted by federal law. *See Hadley v. Kellogg Sales Co.*, 273 F. Supp. 3d 1052, 1073 (N.D.
 24 Cal. 2017) (“[A]ny claim under state law solely premised on the notion that [the drink’s] high
 25 sugar content made its … implied nutrient content claims misleading is preempted by the FDA’s
 26 express decision to not recognize sugar as a disqualifying nutrient.” (citation omitted)); *Clark*, 816
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1 F. App'x at 143 ("Allowing a claim of misbranding under California law based on misleading
 2 sugar level content would 'indirectly establish' a sugar labeling requirement 'that is not identical
 3 to the federal requirements,' a result foreclosed by our precedent").

4 **III. PLAINTIFF'S ANCILLARY CLAIMS ALSO FAIL**

5 Plaintiff's state-law claims fail for the same reasons his UCL, FAL and CLRA do: he
 6 cannot plausibly show that the Products' labels are false or misleading in any way, and his claims
 7 are preempted by federal law. These allegations also fail for other reasons, as set forth below.

8 **A. Express and Implied Warranties**

9 Plaintiff's express warranty claim should be dismissed because the Products' labels do not
 10 contain a false "affirmation of fact or promise" that is "specific and unequivocal." *Baird v.*
 11 *Samsung Elecs. Am., Inc.*, 522 F. Supp. 3d 679, 685 (N.D. Cal. 2021). The Products truthfully
 12 represent that the juice boxes contain beneficial nutrients that can "be part of a healthy dietary
 13 pattern," Compl. ¶ 89, and thus Plaintiff cannot adequately plead that the labels made an
 14 "unequivocal[ly]" false statement. *Id.* Further, the implied warranty of merchantability only
 15 provides "for a *minimum* level of quality." *Stearns v. Select Comfort Retail Corp.*, 2009 WL
 16 1635931, at *8 (N.D. Cal. June 5, 2009). A breach of this warranty thus occurs only "if the product
 17 lacks 'even the most basic degree of fitness for ordinary use.'" *Pershing Pac. W., LLC v. Ferretti*
 18 *Grp., USA, Inc.*, 2013 WL 275676, at *7 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 24, 2013) (citation omitted). Plaintiff
 19 cannot plausibly allege that the fruit juice boxes he purchased were unfit for consumption. Indeed,
 20 he presumably consumed the Products and enjoyed them, since he alleges that he purchased them
 21 multiple times during the Class Period. Compl. ¶ 129. These claims must be dismissed.

22 **B. Negligent and Intentional Misrepresentation**

23 Plaintiff's negligent misrepresentation claim should be dismissed because it is duplicative
 24 of his express warranty claim. *See Stearns v. Select Comfort Retail Corp.*, No. 08-2746 JF, 2009
 25 WL 1635931, at *12 (N.D. Cal. June 5, 2009) ("[A]ny allegations that reference statements made
 26 in the express warranty ... cannot form the basis of a negligence claim."). Further, this cause of
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1 action requires Plaintiff to show that Coca-Cola had no “reasonable ground to believe [the
 2 challenged statements were] true.” *Baird*, 522 F. Supp. 3d at 686. Plaintiff cannot plausibly assert
 3 that Coca-Cola had “no reasonable ground” to believe that the Products can be part of a healthy
 4 diet when the federal government itself has expressly stated that such beverages “can be part of a
 5 healthy dietary pattern,” and that beverages with 100% juice should be among “the primary
 6 beverages consumed” by Americans. *See supra* at 9 (emphasis added).

7 Likewise, to state a claim for intentional misrepresentation “based on the same factual
 8 allegations as a breach of contract claim, a plaintiff must show that ‘the duty that gives rise to tort
 9 liability is either completely independent of the contract or arises from conduct which is both
 10 intentional and intended to harm.’” *Costa v. Reliance Vitamin Co.*, No. 3:22-CV-04679-WHO,
 11 2023 WL 2989039, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 18, 2023). To show intentional conduct, the plaintiff
 12 must plausibly allege that the defendant “knew of the falsity of the statement[s]” challenged in his
 13 complaint. *Marble Bridge Funding Grp., Inc. v. Euler Hermes Am. Credit Indem. Co.*, 225 F.
 14 Supp. 3d 1034, 1039 (N.D. Cal. 2016). As explained above, Plaintiff’s allegations establish, at
 15 best, that reasonable minds may disagree about the health benefits of fruit juice—in fact, Plaintiff
 16 himself apparently disagrees with the judgment of U.S. federal agencies on this issue. *See supra*
 17 at 9. On these facts, Plaintiff cannot show that Coca-Cola had knowledge of the purported falsity
 18 of the statements at issue here. His intentional misrepresentation claim should be dismissed.

19 **C. Unjust Enrichment**

20 Plaintiff’s unjust enrichment claim is derivative of his deceptive-labeling claims and fails
 21 for the same reasons his UCL, FAL and CLRA claims do. *See, e.g., Choon’s Design, LLC v.*
22 ContextLogic Inc., No. 19-cv-05300 (HSG), 2020 WL 6891824, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 24, 2020)
 23 (“Plaintiff’s unjust enrichment claim also fails because it is a derivative cause of action.”); *Frison*
24 v. Accredited Home Lenders, Inc., No. 10-cv-777 (JM), 2011 WL 2729241, at *5 (S.D. Cal. July
 25 13, 2011) (“Because all other claims against [the defendant] are dismissed, Plaintiff’s claim for
 26 unjust enrichment is also dismissed . . . ”).

1 **IV. PLAINTIFF LACKS STANDING TO SEEK INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

2 Plaintiff also lacks Article III standing to seek injunctive relief because he does not
 3 plausibly allege a “real and immediate threat of repeated injury.” *Bates v. United Parcel Serv.*,
 4 Inc., 511 F.3d 974, 985 (9th Cir. 2007). Plaintiff claims that injunctive relief is warranted because
 5 absent an injunction, “he may not be able to reasonably determine whether the [Products] have
 6 been reformulated to conform to the misleading claims.” Compl. ¶ 144. But the entire premise of
 7 the Complaint is that the Products’ sugar content—clearly identified on the label—renders them
 8 unhealthy. Although Plaintiff insists that he did not previously know sugar could affect his health
 9 because he is not “a food scientist” (*id.* ¶ 133), he claims to know better now. If he has any future
 10 questions about the Products’ sugar content, he can simply check the Nutrition Facts—as the label
 11 already instructs him to do—and make his own determination whether the Products are “healthy.”

12 Plaintiff’s admission that he knows precisely how to verify the accuracy of the Products’
 13 labels is fatal to his request for injunctive relief. Courts routinely hold that where a plaintiff cannot
 14 “reasonably claim that he has no way of determining whether Defendant’s representations are true”
 15 in the future, he “lacks standing” to pursue an injunction. *Cimoli v. Alacer Corp.*, 546 F. Supp. 3d
 16 897, 906 (N.D. Cal. 2021) (citation omitted); *see also id.* (“[S]everal district courts relying on
 17 *Davidson* have found a plaintiff lacks standing where the plaintiff could ‘easily discover whether
 18 a previous misrepresentation had been cured without first buying the product at issue.’” (collecting
 19 cases)); *Fernandez v. Atkins Nutritionals, Inc.*, 2018 WL 280028, at *15 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 3, 2018)
 20 (no standing because plaintiff already had the “knowledge that enable[d] her to make an
 21 appropriate choice with respect to [the defendant’s] products”). Plaintiff can readily consult the
 22 Products’ labels to determine their sugar content, and decide for himself whether the Products meet
 23 his personal definition of “Good for You.”

24 **CONCLUSION**

25 For the reasons set forth above, the Complaint should be dismissed, in its entirety, with
 26 prejudice.

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2 Respectfully submitted,

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